



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 16, 1920.
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 3 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolley St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920

No. 11

Keep Honor Bright

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright; to have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery.—Shakespeare.
(Troilus and Cressida. Act III, sc. 3.)

The eyes of organized labor of the United States and Canada are upon San Francisco. Here is being fought what labor leaders term "the most gigantic battle for the preservation of the union principle that has taken place in the United States since the signing of the armistice."

The battle is now in its seventh month. It started October 1, when the metal trades employers of San Francisco and the adjacent cities deliberately violated an agreement into which they had entered with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, the central organization of more than 40,000 metal trades workers of the bay cities, and with international officers of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

When the employers refused to live up to their agreement, the metal trades workers acted in the only way open to them to compel the employers to keep their word. They struck. To a man the more than 40,000 workers, representing 56 unions, of 22 crafts, responded to the strike call on October 1.

Not an organization has returned to work under non-union conditions. The men and their unions have stood fast with a solidarity that has won for them the admiration of the entire labor movement.

The agreement, violation of which by the employers caused the strike, was signed August 16. It provided for an eight-cent-an-hour increase in wages to become effective October 1. On the employers' side the agreement was signed by one representative of the seven members of the Puget Sound Division of Northwestern Shipbuilders and by three representatives of the San Francisco Bay District Builders.

The shipbuilders of the Puget Sound district honored the agreement and since October 1 have been paying the increase in wages. The shipbuilders of the Columbia River district later signed the agreement and started paying the increase October 1. The shipbuilders of the San Francisco bay district alone refused to live up to their word.

James O'Connell, head of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who was in San Francisco at the time the agreement was signed, said the failure of the shipbuilders to live up to their agreement was "one of the clearest cases of violation of contract on record."

O'Connell, with eight other international officers of unions involved in the strike, arrived in San Francisco on March 23, 1920, to try to bring about a settlement. Although the officers had come to the Pacific Coast in August, 1919, at the request of the metal trades employers of the bay cities, these latter now refused to meet with them. After two weeks of unsuccessful effort to obtain a meeting with the employers, the international officers left for the East.

"The California Metal Trades Association (the organization of employers) demanded our unconditional surrender," O'Connell said. "They refused even to accord us the courtesy of an audience. The most they would do was to send us

word that they might meet with us in two or three months if we called the strike off and the men immediately returned to work.

"If the metal trades workers return to work under the so-called 'American plan,' they will be placed under conditions of slavery. The employers propose to deny them the elementary rights of human beings: The rights to organize and to be represented by men of their own choosing."

Before leaving San Francisco, the nine international officers published a statement addressed to the people of San Francisco, Oakland and vicinity. The California Metal Trades Association was scored for its arbitrary stand and the workers were urged to continue the strike to the utmost.

"We propose," reads the statement, "now that we have been refused a conference, to prosecute this strike more vigorously than heretofore. We will devote our time to the raising of funds for the purpose of financially taking care of those who are now on strike, and will do all we can to urge them to remain on strike and loyal to their unions, rather than return to work under a so-called 'American plan' now being put in operation by the employers, which has for its purpose the disruption of the unions and the prevention of the men dealing with their employers in a collective bargaining way whereby the employees might have something to say and be given a little consideration as to the conditions under which they are to be employed."

The statement is signed by James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph F. Valentine, president Molders' Union of North America; William Johnston, president International Association of Machinists; James Wilson, president Patternmakers' League of North America; Joseph Reed, international vice-president Brotherhood Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders; John Coefield, president United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters; A. Linn, president Brotherhood of Foundry Employees; J. Fielding, representing International Blacksmiths' Brotherhood; L. C. Grasser, International vice-president Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

These officers addressed a mass meeting of the strikers called when it was seen that there was no possibility of a peaceful settlement of the strike. The officers united in paying strong tribute to the bay district metal trades workers for the tenacious and successful fight they are waging.

"You have kept shipyard and foundry production at a standstill," James O'Connell declared. "When in Washington I saw the reports of the local shipbuilders sent to the United States Shipping Board. In nearly every case the reports read 'no progress because of strike.'"

The international officers urged the strikers to continue the strike to the utmost and promised the financial support of their organizations. They said they would enlist the aid of other organizations, so that organized labor of the United States and Canada would be squarely behind the strikers.

"Keep us supplied with ammunition and we will do the fighting," R. W. Burton, president of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, declared. "Our men are in the seventh month of the fight. Most of them have received less than \$100 in benefits during this entire time.

"The men have been fighting on their courage and on the strength of their union convictions. But they need money; and they need it badly. We appeal to our fellow-unionists in the United States and Canada for their financial assistance.

"Our fight is the fight of all organized labor. San Francisco is one of the strongest, if not the strongest, union town in the United States.

"The unions involved in this strike have been and are part of the backbone of the American Federation of Labor. If these unions are broken, and the employers see that the strongest unions in one of the strongest union towns in the country can be broken, they will be encouraged to attack all labor organizations.

"A victory for the local strikers will show the employers that a well-established and resolute labor union cannot be broken. We can assure organized labor that this victory will be ours, if organized labor will do its part.

"That part is to send money for the relief of the bay district strikers. Every union man in the United States and Canada should realize that our fight is his fight; that every dollar he sends to our support is a measure of protection to himself. The principle of unionism is at stake. Let every union man show how much he values that principle."

Burton said that checks for the relief of the strikers should be made payable to the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and should be addressed to the Labor Temple, San Francisco, California.

REJECT "FODDER" BASIS.

At a hearing on the wage demands of long-shore workers in London, England, the dockers' representative was asked if these workers would accept a sliding scale, based on the cost of living. The representative replied that he would not insult his associates by asking them to accept a "fodder basis" of wages.

The theory that wages should rise and decline with the cost of living is now referred to throughout Great Britain as "a fodder basis." The workers are asking by what right should others decide for them what is a luxury and what is a necessity. They point out that other classes are never questioned in this respect, and that the living standard of these classes is not based on what will "keep them in condition."

The workers are rejecting the old notion that they shall be considered apart from all other classes, rather than be permitted to set their own living standards.

U. S. LABOR UNDERPAID.

W. Johnstone, representing the Live Stock Handlers' Union in their demands for increased wages being heard by Judge Samuel Alschuler as arbiter at Chicago, declared in summing up the evidence that "American laborers always are being asked to produce more, but are not given anything more for producing more." Before the war, he said the average laborer "received 17 per cent of everything he produced. At present in England they receive 20 per cent and in Italy they receive as high as 25 per cent."

Profiteer—Well, we've been in clover for six months now.

His Wife—A few months more and we will belong to the old aristocracy.—Le Pele-Mele

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STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By John E. Bennett.

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Tariff Monopoly Destroys Export Trade.

We saw by the last article that the Protective System made goods of a foreign people coming into the country an evil and erected tariff barriers to keep them out. For there is no difference in character between a country under a tariff and a country under a quarantine. If it be proper to station medical officers at a boundary and inhibit foreign articles from entering upon the ground that they may by so doing carry contagion to those within it is only because those within have a right to their existence, hence those beyond have no right to destroy it.

On precisely the ground of the cordon sanitaire is placed the protective tariff. It is that to introduce into the country the goods of the foreigner is to destroy, through famine, the people within the nation. Not all the people die indeed, any more than all of the people would become infected with foreign contagion. Some would profit by it—those who would get at cheaper price the things they desire; as some also would profit by the introduction of the foreign disease, being hospitals, druggists, physicians and nurses. But considerations of benefit to these it is assumed, can not be permitted to override the larger rights of those who would sicken and may die, were the disease allowed to enter.

But is it true that it is in the order of Nature that things for human good should by a political boundary which is crossed be converted into things for human harm? That men who reside beyond the border are by the operations of Nature's laws made enemies bringing death when they ship things which they create with thought to please us? It is not Nature's laws that such should be the case, but such arises through the perversity of man who does not understand Nature's laws, because he does not seek Nature's truths, and who hence persists in disregarding them.

Tariffs, therefore, relate us to the primal stages of Man, to the days when the stranger across the river or beyond the mountain was by his very abode and personality an enemy, and who, for the safety of the person and of the tribe, had to be killed on sight. The effect of this was to make groups self-centered; to hold tribes together; to put a check upon too free emigration by filling the beyond with innumerable dangers which one might not dare alone, but which if ventured into must be proceeded upon through numbers and in force, whereby war was waged whose effect was to hold down population, as against the comparatively rigid food supply.

Tariffs, hence, are in the nature of war. And we find them so employed from time to time and from place to place over the world. When they were introduced into the United States by Alexander Hamilton they came forth and with wise reasons, distinctly as a war measure. Their purpose was to artificially stimulate home manufactures. The United States was then an agricultural country which had just seceded from England, and was liable to be provoked into another war with that or some other power of Europe. We had been receiving all our manufactured goods from Europe. For war to shut off these was to place us at a severe disadvantage in such a contest. It was highly necessary that the new nation bring forth such manufactures as would make it defensible in war. For this reason principally the tariffs were laid, and their effect was just what Hamilton foresaw; they placed the country on a basis very largely of self-sufficiency. Their evil effects were not severe, because the nation was a mere fringe of population strung along the coast of a continent of free land, over which people were



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yearly pushing their way. While foreign intercourse was reduced, yet what failed to transpire with Europe was probably more than made up by the constantly increasing new business of the West, and the free land phase of this condition went on, as we have remarked, up until 1880.

With the full settlement of the nation, however, through all its land being owned, the condition changed. Foreign trade which could with impunity be shut off with tariffs in 1789, would visit the nation with disaster were such done in 1920. For while the United States is still largely an agricultural country, yet it has now cities of vast populations, and it has reached the stage where the farmers can no longer take the manufactured products of the cities, and while its cultivable land area is still sufficient to feed the cities, yet without doubt they could not be so fed under the Protective System. In other words the country has reached the stage where foreign trade is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity, enabling the people to be provisioned.

While the nation was in the stage of the cities equipping the country and the country feeding the city, for manufactures to come in from abroad and be sold at a cheaper price was to deny the domestic manufacturer sales; albeit such foreign sales relieved the people who bought from paying a bonus to the domestic manufacturer, to the extent of the margin of his higher price. The argument of the domestic manufacturer was that he employed in his factory "our own people," whereas the foreigner did not. As the margin of higher price forced from the domestic consumer by the tariff was altogether a subvention, it placed the laborers of the domestic manufacturer in the position of public charges. By a tax of higher prices they were sustained by the consumer in an industry where they could not have existed but for such tax.

It would at any stage have been easy to have refuted the arguments of the local manufacturer by showing that for goods that came in goods would have to go out in payment; and if the workers did not make machinery to sell within, they would mine ore to send out; and that they would get as much wages in one occupation as in another. But when all was said the fact would have remained that the goods of the foreigner coming in would have kept the goods of the domestic maker from finding sale, unless he should have reduced his price to equal that of the foreigner. It is possible that the foreigner by some sort of secret contrivance or compound, may have produced goods without any wages at all. For him to have done so would have been for him to have given our people, through cheapness in price, a great advantage and benefit. Surely should we here have sought to make those goods without the secret, our wages must have been brought to some such level; and as this could not have been done, tariffs would have had to have been laid to make our consumers pay the wages. In such case we would have been making our people donate the wages rather than permitted them to have been earned in industry.

The truth is that the domestic manufacturer who could not live without a tariff was out of place in industry. He should not have existed at all; and would, as we have remarked, not have arisen had it not been that his installation was an exigency of defense, and a measure of war.

But as fabrication in the nation grew, the manufacturer changed from a man needing tariffs to keep him in business because he had nowhere to sell save in the home market. For he grew to be able to sell in the foreign market, just like his European competitor. Immense plants with refinements in division of labor, aided by patents made thoroughgoing monopolies by having the invention patented in all countries, but held out of use save in this country, gave the local manufacturer a superior position. He be-

came able to make as cheaply as the foreign man could make. But he did not relax his grip upon monopoly thereby. To the contrary, he proceeded to get a monopolistic strangle-hold on about everything around him. Not only did he demand ever-increasing tariffs against the foreign manufacturer, but he hedged himself also against the domestic manufacturer. He bought up the known ore deposits, the known coal deposits, the forests, the particular supplies of Nature necessary to be possessed by a competitor in order to be able to enter business. These he did not use but held out of use. To his monopoly of tariffs and monopoly of patents he added the monopoly of land, and the monopoly of highways, for he proceeded to make a deal with the railroad company whereby because of his large shipments they would carry his goods cheaper than they would carry the goods of another. And to this he added the monopoly of occupations, for he finally linked himself up with his most powerful competitors in a trust, and undersold the weaker concerns in their own markets, thereby putting them out of business—preventing them from co-operating with society in that manner.

Bristling, therefore, with monopolies this group of tariffites sell to the domestic consumer at their own price. In the foreign market they have competition; in the domestic market they have none. By reason of the division of labor they can manufacture cheapest in large measures. But to make so largely that cost would be brought to the minimum per unit they must have larger markets than the United States provides. There is, however, an almost unlimited market abroad; and they enter this, selling at a small profit to undercut competitors and selling at home at a large profit. You could buy American goods in Buenos Ayres, which had paid both transportation and tariffs, far cheaper than you could get them in New York or Chicago.

These foreign shipments are what the tariffite delights to call his "surpluses," and it is his notion that foreign trade consists of this character of transfers. But as they go into the protected countries they excite the alarm of the protectionist there. The fact that they are sold at a less price than like goods are sold by the same manufacturers at the point of making, gives him a basis for local legislation against them, and he gets adopted an anti-dumping law, as we remarked in the last article, whereby he keeps such goods out of the country. Thus protected foreign trade comes to snuff itself out. It cannot sell its goods abroad at the same price they are sold in the home market, for they would not sell there at such high prices. And to lower the price at home to the level of the price necessary to sell abroad would stripe the maker of all his local benefits of monopoly. So tariff monopoly working in two countries, is made to isolate the people of both nations. The tendency is to shut off exports and make impracticable foreign trade.

Thus we see the Protective System having

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through its monopolies brought evil to the surface so that it obtrudes itself to every one as evil, comes forward with force to suppress, not monopoly, but its evil consequences.

The answer of the Protective System to surplus shipments is the anti-dumping law. To the evil of the trusts it is the Sherman and Clayton acts; to the evil of railroad rebates it is the Railroad Commission; to the evil of underselling with a vast concern a small competitor it is the Trade Commission. Each and all of these schemes swarm with their red tape regulations, the effect of which is to confiscate property to the State, and make business ever more difficult to do, the State being brought constantly further into the domain of private affairs.

The Protective System strews the high road with its monuments of monopoly; and the arrows on these point in one direction. They bear one legend: "This way lies Bolshevism."

THE INDIANA "LABOR" PARTY.

The following letter was received by the secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor from James C. Shanessy, who attended the Indiana State Federation convention, and explains certain political action of that meeting. The letter reads:

"Indianapolis, Ind., March 15, 1920.

"Mr. Ed. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer,
Colorado State Federation of Labor,
Denver, Colo.

"I have your communication of the 10th. I note you seek advice relative to the standing of the leaders of the movement in Indiana to start a third party along a line with the Chicago convention. Advise that there are no real leaders of labor taking any part that I know of in the labor party. It is deplorable that Illinois and Indiana have started a so-called labor party. It will do the labor movement immeasurable harm, and every vote that will be cast for the labor party will be aiding our enemies. To be plain, the labor party has been started principally by Socialists, who for years have endeavored to commit the American Federation of Labor with their political policy. Your experience has taught you that the Socialist party has fought the bona fide labor movement every turn of the rope. The Socialists are the ones in the organization and have impeded our progress that have constantly kept the turmoil going with-ress. As you know, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and they are living in the hopes that some day they will be able to control the machinery of the American labor movement. But their duplicity and insincerity are known to the well-grounded trade unionists of this country, and they will never be able to accomplish their purpose.

"When our organization received its charter from the Federation of Labor, as did every other organization, its members obligated themselves to bear true allegiance to their International and the Federation of Labor. You will find the majority of the Socialists within our ranks—and they have taken upon themselves the same obligation that you and I have—constantly and bitterly denouncing the president of the Federation of Labor, the executive council, and our form of organization. You realize that with this constant knocking and knifing on the inside the labor movement cannot travel as fast as it should. I believe the time is not far distant when every man in the American labor movement will have to stand up and be counted either for us or against us, and the quicker the showdown comes the better. The labor party is simply another move on the part of the Socialists of this country to disrupt the bona fide labor movement. Their actions prove it. I attended the convention of the State Federation of Labor held in Indianapolis, and this committing of the labor

movement to the so-called labor party was held off until almost the last minute, until the delegates were compelled to leave before they had an opportunity to vote. Several delegates rose and stated they were Socialists, but that they were for the so-called labor party. Now, when a man becomes a Socialist, he obligates himself not to vote for any of the old line parties, or for any man who does not carry the card of the Socialist party. You can draw your own conclusions as to why they are so anxious for the formation of the labor party. They realize as fully as do you and I that Socialism and trade unionism do not jibe, and that the constant injection of that 'ism' into our movement creates friction, causes hard feeling, and directs the attention of the membership of our movement away from that for which they were organized. However, this so-called labor party in Indiana

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and Illinois will be a wiser set after the election is over.

"I am pleased to note that the State Federation of Colorado is fairly and squarely for the Federation of Labor's political policy.

"Wishing you every success, I am,

"Yours fraternally,

J. C. SHANESSY, Gen. Organizer.

Do nothing half-way or faint-heartedly.

ORPHEUM.

Mme Petrova, who is playing a limited engagement in vaudeville, will appear next week at the Orpheum. She states that her return to vaudeville does not mean that she has retired from moving pictures. There is a few weeks breach between pictures and vaudeville. Mme. Petrova came to America from the Folies Bergeres, a theatrical experiment which resulted disastrously. Certain amusement promoters decided to duplicate Paris' Folies Bergeres in New York, but New York would not accept the French idea of amusement. In the collapse the only thing that remained was Mme. Petrova. This remarkable woman, heretofore unheard of in the United States, rose sphinx-like from the ruins of the Folies Bergeres to vaudeville headliner, dramatic and screen star. In fact she gained eminence in every line of theatrical work she undertook. Without trumpets Petrova entered vaudeville. In fact without the audiences knowing who she was she went out and did her turn. The audience did not care who she was. They knew she was an artist of vast superiority, absolutely out of the ordinary. From then on her success in vaudeville was assured and in a short space of time she was a headliner. Then Petrova became a dramatic star and finally took to pictures, both with pronounced success. Petrova is one of the most versatile women on the stage. She plays comedy and tragedy. She sings and she imitates. She is a woman of striking appearance and of forcible but exceedingly attractive personality. The program that Mme. Petrova will offer has been framed to present her many-sided art in the interpretation of a wide range of characters and it should reveal in clearest light the height to which her dramatic muse carries her. Gene Green, character delineator of popular ditties and one of the best story tellers in vaudeville, who may be briefly summed up as a monologist par excellence and a singing comedian of the first water, will, with the assistance of Miss Beth Mayo, contribute most diverting entertainment. Ethel Clifton, successful playwright and actress, will present a crook play of her own authorship called "Diamond Cut Diamond." She will be assisted by Joan Storm and a capable little company. Brent Hayes, who is a positive revelation to those who have always considered the banjo an instrument of simple melodies, will present a program which includes compositions of the great masters as well as a number of simple plantation airs. Samsted and Marion will introduce an act called "The Bachelor's Vision" which is a novel blending of story, song, classical art and physical accomplishments. They are the possessors of magnificent physiques and extraordinary athletic ability. The Three Stewart Sisters, dainty and delightful dancers, will be seen in a repertoire of dances of their own. The only holdovers in this remarkable and novel bill will be Wilbur Mack & Company in "Two is Company," and Billy Montgomery and Minnie Allen, who will sing new compositions of their own.

A NON-UNION DANCE.

Prof. Hinman's Dancing Socials are still running along at the California Club Hall, on Clay street, between Van Ness avenue and Polk street, every Tuesday night, with the regulation "scab" music. It is quite interesting and at

times quite pathetic, to listen to the stories told of Hinman's outbursts of disturbed feelings against unionism in general, and the Musicians' Union in particular. If there is anything that causes Hinman to feel so badly, it is his own blind antagonism, because the Musicians' Union has nothing against him. Its fight is not a personal one, not against any man but against the principle of the employment of non-union musicians, and it only asks him to employ union men of his own choosing and to pay union wages, which is, perhaps, to him the hardest blow of all.

Although Mr. Hinman has grown in years, he does not seem to have grown in the progressive methods which the country is profiting under. He doesn't seem to have awakened to the fact that better wages and conditions throughout the land is due to the untiring work of labor organizations, and that he and others like him are reaping the benefits, but refusing to do their part in the good work by recognizing unionism as a benefit to themselves and supporting, instead of opposing it. He (and others like him) should "wake up" and move along with the crowd, and realize that the union man of today is no longer the despised half-starved workingman which may have been the case in the days of Hinman's early life. The world is moving onward. Today the union man is respected. He is called into councils and conferences affecting the welfare of the country at large, occupies a prominent place in the government and his opinions and advice are listened to with respect and acted upon with confidence by the leading and controlling minds throughout the land. Mr. Hinman (and others like him) should "rouse themselves" from their "Rip Van Winkle" slumbers and know that the day of the "cheap labor" employer is over and gone. They will find that the "live and let live" plan is a good reliable rule to be guided by, and, best of all, it is never too late to begin.

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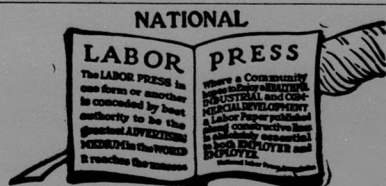
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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

To counteract the propaganda of employers who blame labor for the high cost of everything, Jack Bell, a union miner of Tiltonville, Ohio, has evolved a plan to acquaint the public with the fact that the coal miner is not to blame for the high price which the consumer is required to pay for his coal. The suggestion is for each miner to write on a piece of paper the price he receives for mining the coal, and then roll up the paper and pack it in the car so that the consumer may find it. One of the tags of Jack Bell reads: "We, the miners, get 67 cents a ton for this coal. How much do you pay for it? Jack Bell, Tiltonville, Ohio." If the custom should become general, we bet it will effect either of two things: (a) reduce the high prices of commodities, or (b) place on the statute books of every State a new criminal information law.

The Metal Trades Association, which for years controlled the entire metal industry of the Bay region, has dissipated its strength and practically ceased to function as a regulator of industrial relations in the industry. The fundamental weakness or defect that led to its downfall was its lack of democracy. Its affairs were despotically administered by an executive committee chosen from the representatives of the richest and most powerful concerns. This committee never consulted the wishes or interests of the majority of the employers, and if any of these complained or sought a change he was subjected to threats and worse measures of repression. As a result one group after another of the employers broke away from the organization until today it controls practically only the shipyards, and even some of these are likely to break away before long. Is there not a lesson in this for the great rank and file of employers? Will they not learn, as the labor unions found out a generation ago, that to be successful in maintaining their organizations and be of benefit to the entire membership they must be founded and conducted upon principles of free discussion and the decisions of the majority? And to successfully conduct industrial relations by means of collective bargaining it is indeed essential that both sides be strongly and democratically organized.

The British Labor Party

There are those in this country, mostly radicals, who profess to believe that the British Labor party is a great boon to the workers of England, though they are never definite in pointing out just what its accomplishments of a helpful character have been. About the only thing it has been able to do is to elect a comparatively small number of its candidates to office, where they have been unable to do anything of real value for the workers.

In the early stages of its development the party was left entirely to the workers and the Socialists, and it became a socialist party in everything but name, and for that reason received the approval of Socialists in other sections of the world. After a while it began to accumulate some strength and to exercise a little influence in the elections. Then began the move on the part of the professional, yet largely unsuccessful and disappointed politicians of the other parties, to get into it and become its candidates for office. Many of them succeeded in their designs, some of them becoming members of Parliament, where they glaringly misrepresented the workers. Gradually the influential leaders of the party became men who were not workers and who knew nothing of a practical character about work or the people who do work. The names of a few of the prominent figures in the party at the present time will suffice to illustrate this fact. They are Sydney Webb and his wife, Arthur Henderson, Phillip Snowden, and Ramsey MacDonald, not one of whom ever did a day's labor.

But the worst is yet to come apparently. Now, because there appears to be a strong prospect that at the next election the party will be considerably stronger than ever before and likely to be able to elect a respectable number of its candidates, professional men of all kinds, but principally lawyer politicians, are flocking into the party to such an extent that some of the present intellectual leaders are becoming alarmed lest they be superseded by the new recruits, and there is justification for their alarm in the past history of the party. The London Labor Leader, in commenting upon this tendency, has the following to say:

"All sorts and conditions of men are joining the Labor party. It is becoming a refuge for disappointed politicians, for disgruntled public servants, and for ambitious place hunters. Men who have never been heard of in the Socialist or Labor movement are being adopted as labor parliamentary candidates after a day or two's membership in the party. It is bad enough for a wealthy trade union to bribe a local Labor party to accept an incompetent candidate by relieving it of all financial effort, but it is infinitely worse to sell the seat to a political nonentity who offers to pay all the expenses."

While the British Labor party really never represented the workers of Great Britain every indication now seems to point to a drift even farther away from the goal it was organized to drive for and become a mere piece of machinery to be used by ambitious politicians who stand for no particular set of principles to elevate themselves into office. Such a party will be a great hindrance to the progress of the labor movement of Great Britain, because, while it does not represent the workers, it moves in their name.

Those in the labor movement in this country who have advocated the establishment of a similar party in this country will do well to study the situation as it exists in Great Britain if they really are sincere in their expressed desire to do the things which they think will be of the greatest service to the workers of our country.

The truth is that the American Federation of Labor is the most successful labor movement in the world, and it is on the right track in its political program as in its purely industrial policies. At any rate the American workers would be very foolish to give up a tried and true policy in order to adopt something that at best is nothing more than a gamble, namely, the National Labor party, organized by a group of political failures in Chicago recently.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In the present political emergency the citizens and voters of California are being torn between two rival and potent sentiments: "A man must eat" and "Hooverize."

A conference has been held in Iowa by the organized wage workers and the organized farmers and a candidate agreed upon to oppose Senator Albert B. Cummins at the fall election. The combination looks like one that will be able to make the Senator sorry for the conspicuous part he played in recent railroad legislation wherein he ignored the protests of a large percentage of his constituents. Iowa is a great railroad center and the Railroad Brotherhoods are determined to defeat Cummins.

In the local market the prices of sugar and of sugar stocks are advancing together. To any thinking man this is the best proof possible of the fact that the profiteers in sugar are now at work to secure the profits they were not allowed to make while the Government regulated the price of sugar during the war. And this brings up the price-fixing question from a new angle. If we could successfully regulate the price of sugar during the war when even greater scarcity of sugar existed than now, why should we not regulate the prices of sugar and other staples in ordinary peace times. If we are ever going to stop profiteering it seems that is the way to go about it.

Members of organizations who ignore their own laws and defy the officers they have elected to enforce them are not union men and do not thereby help organization among the workers. What they really do is to convince workers who are not within the fold that it would be foolish to come in because laws and promises mean nothing. They also convince employers that the organized workers are not to be depended upon and, therefore, should not be dealt with. Men who do such things are either densely ignorant or abnormally selfish, and in either event are of no value to the labor movement, though many of them boast of their conduct and think those who believe in abiding by the laws they enact are fools. The shoe, however, is on the other foot.

Supervisor John D. Hynes is the author of a proposal to call an election of freeholders for the purpose of framing a new charter for San Francisco. He assigns as his prime motive for such proposal the many new discoveries and improvements in municipal government made in various cities since our present charter was framed in 1898 or thereabouts. Theoretically this may be an adequate reason, but unless the Supervisor makes an enumeration of those precious discoveries and improvements and shows further that all of them are both necessary and impossible of application unless the entire charter is revised, it will be a waste of time and effort to seriously consider the proposition as either practical or desirable. This is especially pertinent by reason of present conditions in our municipal government that have become sore spots and irremediable unless we at once secure proper charter amendments in the usual way, which is both expeditious and efficient. To do a few things well that are of pressing importance, and to accomplish something of real value at the coming election, we must concentrate public attention upon a few real evils and how to remedy them instead of expanding and attenuating public attention on merely possible municipal problems.

WIT AT RANDOM

All Wind.

You've often heard the windy bird
Who makes the welkin ring.
Although his jaw works overtime
He doesn't say a thing.

—T. H. W.

"My!" exclaimed Mr. Klumsay at the sophomore cotillion, "this floor's awful slippery. It's hard to keep on your feet."

"Oh," replied the fair partner sarcastically, "then you were really trying to keep on my feet? I thought it was purely accidental."—Burr.

"Shakespeare had no scenery worth mentioning."

"And he had no press-agent, either," said Mr. Stormington Barnes. "Otherwise there would have been no lingering doubt as to who wrote the plays."—Washington Star.

Mistress (to cook from the country)—Well, what do you think of our gas fires?

Cook—I think them wonderful, ma'am. Why those in the kitchen haven't gone out since I came here over a week ago.—Karikaturen (Christiania).

Miss Rose asked her eighth grade: "What are the sister States?"

Mabel answered: "I am not sure, but I should think they were Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Forna, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, Minne Sota, and Mrs. Sippi."—The St. Cloud (Minn.) High School Mascot.

"Talking of hens," remarked the American visitor, "reminds me of an old hen my dad once had. She would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my mother once had," remarked the Irishman. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, sor, she laid twelve eggs and sat on them, and when they hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"—London Tit-Bits.

First Lawyer—Did his speech carry conviction?
Second Lawyer—It did. His client got five years.—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).

Maggie—The garbage man is here, sor.
Professor (from deep thought)—My! my! Tell him we don't want any today.—The Princeton Tiger.

A maid of all work, who had been for some time with a family who were not on the most amicable terms, gave notice. "So you are going to leave us?" said the mistress sadly. "What's the matter, Sarah? Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

"Yis, m'm," replied Sarah, "an' I've stood it as long as I'm going to!"

A wholesale provision house, which prided itself on carrying out all orders correctly, received a letter from a customer complaining of the very poor quality of two lots of eggs. The reputation of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the manager found a way out of it. He wrote: "Gentlemen—We are sorry to hear that our consignment did not suit you. There was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order and find that it reads as follows: 'Send quickly fifty boxes of eggs. We want them bad.'"

MISCELLANEOUS

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

The Bolshevik Government of Russia realizes the importance of reducing illiteracy in that country, and to that end is opening up large numbers of schools for illiterates. Almost in every village one may read placards announcing that illiteracy is a greater danger to the nation than was the czar's autocracy. In Moscow 500 schools for illiterates have been opened, and attendance is compulsory. Those of working age, however, are paid for attending the schools at the regular overtime rates. The officials are not over-bright in their educational ideas, as may be learned from the following story, vouched for by the London (England) Democrat:

When the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissaries migrated to Kiev, they delegated their powers over the Kharhov colleges to an institution called "Councils of Higher Schools Commissaries," which was expected to turn out a complete reform at a week's notice. This reform consisted chiefly in the closing of all private higher schools, and merging them in a "one and only school." In vain the professors' corporation and student meetings protested against such arbitrary experiments, pointing out the diversity of curriculum and aims of the various institutions. At a public meeting one of the commissars delivered a long harangue in defense of this measure, in the course of which he expounded such principles as that "the historical-philological faculty should be reformed by the introduction of a series of biological disciplines for the instruction of philosophers in strictly scientific methods."

LABOR CAMPS.

The labor camps in the Santa Cruz and Pajaro valleys are being inspected and made ready for the coming season under the direction of Camp Inspector Antone Scar of the State Immigration and Housing Commission, who returned from that region recently.

According to Scar, the operators of fruit and labor camps are showing a tendency to co-operate with the Commission in providing their camps with the latest sanitation devices.

"The co-operative movement to get the camps ready for the opening of the season is due to the fact that floating labor refuses to work in sections where the camp sanitation is defective," said Scar recently. "Floating labor depends on the Commission to see that the law is equitably enforced and the requirements which seemed to many operators to be a burden are now considered advantageous in that it is easier to secure labor where the camp sanitation program of the Immigration and Housing Commission is carried out in fullest detail.

"The activities of the camp inspector were formerly looked upon with antagonism and suspicion, but the fruit growers are beginning to realize that co-operation with the Commission means more to them than mere obedience to the law, and manifest a degree of willingness to have their camps ready well in advance of the season's work."

HAS KAISER IDEA.

In a letter to the superintendent of schools at Denton, Illinois, Robert R. Templeton, superintendent of the Perry County schools, qualified for the Kaiser class. He said:

"Some time this week one of your teachers, Sullivan by name, was in my county trying to organize my teachers into a union and also trying to create discord in general.

"Adhering to the 'Monroe doctrine,' I consider this 'an unfriendly act.' Will you please handle this matter as merits warrant and report to me your findings?"

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Compulsory arbitration is being proposed in France as a remedy for the frequent strikes. To acquaint the French workers with the experience of other countries that have established this remedy for industrial conflicts, the L'Information Ouvriere et Sociale, has published some of the latest statistics and expressions of experts of those countries. We take occasion to publish a few of these as published by the paper in its issue of March 14th.

New Zealand and soon after Australia originated the system known as compulsory arbitration, and these countries are today the only

ones that have applied the system to all industries. From there the idea spread to Europe, and we have now for some twenty years been supplied with literature relating to these lands "without strikes."

Compulsory arbitration commenced in New Zealand a quarter of a century ago. This is a sufficiently long period for the formation of correct opinion and reliable experience concerning it. What the conclusions are we already published in this paper in the issue of January 1, 1920. We had no difficulty in proving that neither New Zealand nor Australia are countries without strikes. On the contrary and in comparison with the number of people there labor conflicts have assumed grave proportions. We republish the figures we quoted in the issue above mentioned relating to Australia:

Year	Number of Establishments		Number of	
	Strikes	Involved	Strikers	Workdays Lost
1913	208	921	33,493	623,528
1914	337	1,203	43,073	1,090,395
1915	358	942	57,005	583,225
1916	508	1,536	128,546	1,678,930
1917	444	1,941	154,061	4,559,658
1918	298	1,154	42,553	580,853

We have also heretofore published the testimony furnished in the report of the official French Mission, which under the leadership of General Pau, visited the two countries in the latter part of 1918; the same conclusions were reiterated a short time ago by one of the members of the Mission, Mr. Andre Siegfried, at a lecture given in the Musee Social.

Finally recalling to mind some of the great strikes that have upset Australia recently, it is quite easy to establish the fact that compulsory arbitration neither prevents strikes nor tends to make them less passionate.

The instance of the great general strike of the seamen last year is quite characteristic in those respects. Since then we need adduce only the strike of the marine engineers which ended last February after having lasted at least two months. We are not in a position to state the terms on which this conflict was settled. But we know that at the very beginning of the struggle the government invoked the full rigors of the law relating to arbitration, so that the strike was declared to be illegal and punishable, that the funds of the strikers were attached, membership in the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers forbidden, and the name of the organization stricken off the list of registered labor organizations.

Again today we hear of other great strikes going on in those distant countries, a strike of machinists and railway engineers on the trans-continental lines, which began in the latter part of October and which had not yet ended in December; a strike of iron ore miners at Broken Hill, which has already lasted six months, and a strike of printers that has just begun.

If this simple enumeration is not sufficient to convince we may quote the recent testimony of two persons in very different conditions and positions.

An Australian judge by name of Mac-Cawley stated at a meeting in Brisbane at the end of last year that it was very evident that compulsory arbitration has brought neither industrial peace nor justice.

As Judge Mac-Cawley is a Socialist his testimony may be deemed prejudiced, wherefore we take that of a source whose views may be taken as being above any suspicion.

This testimony comes from a report emanating from Australian employers. It was submitted by a committee called together last December by the president of the Central Council of Australian Employers, on which five of the six states of the commonwealth were represented.

In connection with the subject of legislation to establish compulsory arbitration the report

"HOW TO WIN"

Is the Story you can get
By addressing a Postcard
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ABNER DAVIS,
Fort Worth, Texas

GRANAT BROS.

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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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Phone Market 3390

GUS H. WILD

TIRE AND REPAIRING CO.

Tires and Vulcanizing

590 VALENCIA STREET NEAR 17TH

3 Stores

GET YOUR

"KELLY"

at

The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

3 Stores

"EDUCATION FOR NEW WORLD ORDER"

"Trinity Center believes that one of the most vital sources of social advance is the dissemination of organized knowledge on all subjects involved in political and industrial reconstruction, and will encourage and conduct lectures, discussion groups, courses and classes in which this knowledge may be clearly presented and freely discussed."

PLANK FOUR

TRINITY CENTER'S PLATFORM

Write or call for complete platform

TRINITY CENTER, 23rd Street Near Mission

Quality First

UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone Market
1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

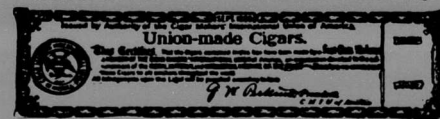
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS



Insurance and Service Charge

A manufacturer in the Rincon Hill district complained that he was paying bigger water bills than formerly. He blamed it on the service charge.

Our Service Department investigated. Meter and fixtures were O. K. Water consumption showed little variation from month to month. There was no waste.

The current bill showed consumption of 5600 cubic feet—total amount due, \$17.25.

Of this total \$4.50 was service charge, for this manufacturer had a two-inch service pipe and meter.

Our Service Department wrote him as follows:

"As a 3/4-inch meter will deliver 7000 cubic feet per month on a 10 per cent load factor, you apparently do not need the larger service. The service charge for the smaller meter is \$1.00 per month. The substitution will make your bill smaller than it used to be under the old 'Ordinance Rates.'"

"If you wish, we will change the meter at no expense to you. Furthermore, as a matter of equity and according to our usual practice, we will refund 50 per cent of the excess service charge collected. We have voluntarily changed more than a thousand of these large-size meters. Your case seems to have escaped our attention."

The outcome was interesting and significant.

The manufacturer informed us that he had fire-service facilities on his premises, that therefore, it would be rash to substitute a smaller service, and that he would prefer to let matters remain as they were.

This is a case where payment of a slightly larger service charge means a substantial saving in fire insurance rates.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

states: "It is evident, after an experience of twenty years, that our labor laws have failed miserably in the endeavor to establish industrial peace."

The statement is supported by the same statistics referred to by us. The report deals further with the causes of industrial unrest. It recommends several measures in regard to which it is frankly confessed that the co-operation of the labor unions is necessary. But in none of these proposals is there a suggestion of a compulsory law, prison or money penalties to be imposed on strikers, all of which is at least indirect proof of an opinion that none of the latter sort accomplish much good.

JANITORS' UNION.

Janitors' Union has addressed a letter to the Labor Council reading in part as follows:

"We notice (according to the directory of meeting places as published in the Labor Clarion) that many Unions are meeting in Halls that are unfair to this Union.

"This we regret very much, as there is no necessity for any labor organization to meet in a hall or building that does not employ union janitors or union elevator operators. This Union is striving by every means possible to unionize a great many of these places, yet we find our brother unionists holding their weekly meetings in these halls, which is not consistent with the doctrine of organized labor and unfair to the halls that meet union conditions. This Union has met every requirement of the American Federation of Labor and of the Labor Council, and our funds are at all times at the disposal of any Union on strike, but it hurts when we find that some of the money that we are paying out to Unions now on strike, finds its way into the pockets of our enemies."

Accompanying the letter is the fair and unfair lists of the Janitors' Union.

Fair Halls.

Shakespeare Hall, 1620 Fifteenth Street, Building Trades Temple, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets; Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia Street; Civic Auditorium, Larkin and Grove Streets; Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Avenue; California House, Polk and Turk Streets; Golden Gate Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter Street; Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate Avenue; Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets; Mission Turn Verein, 3541 Eighteenth Street; Moose Hall, 105 Jones Street; Musicians Hall, 68 Haight Street; Pile Drivers Hall, 457 Bryant Street; Pythian Castle, 115 Valencia Street; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Avenue; Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission Streets; Roma Hall, Powell and Green Streets; National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission Streets; Cotillion Hall, 159 Church Street; Marine Engineers, 166 Steuart Street.

Fair Stores.

Eagleson's, The Union Label Store, 1118 Market Street; Albert S. Samuels, Jewelry, 895 Market Street; Sorensen's Jewelry, 715 Market Street; C. H. Baker, Shoes, 885 Market Street; Philadelphia Shoe Co., Shoes, 825 Market Street.

Fair Banks.

Hibernia Bank (only bank employing Union janitors).

Unfair—Do Not Patronize.

We ask you not to patronize these theatres, and please bring this matter to the attention of your Union. By so doing you will help organized labor.

Edison Theatre, 27 Powell Street; Fairyland Theatre; Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore Street; Regent Theatre; Washington Square Theatre.

There never will be "one big corporation" or "one big union" running this country. Write that on your tablets.—Brisbane.

Be kind to animals. You're one yourself.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES No. 1.

From a circular letter of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, addressed to its members and employees of the Federal government generally, we quote the following items:

\$480 Bonus.

With the \$240 bonus included the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year on March 25, 1920.

The measure carries \$105,649,000 and is an increase over the House Bill of \$1,281,000.

The War Department is allowed for temporary employees \$1,500,000 more than the House bill allowed.

Every effort on the part of the National Federation to secure \$480 instead of \$240 bonus is being made, with the co-operation of the 161 locals throughout the country.

With the support of the Federal officials, and our friends sending telegrams to the representatives from California urging them to support the \$480 bonus, the possibility of getting an increase is very encouraging.

It is now asked of every employee in the departments who has not as yet sent any letters or telegrams, to immediately get busy by sending a wire or a letter, urging your Senator to support the \$480 bonus as the present \$240 bonus is inadequate to the increased cost of living. "DO IT NOW."

Nolan Minimum Wage Bill and Retirement.

Copy of letter received from the National Federation, Washington, dated March 24, 1920.

"To all Presidents and Secretaries:

"Further in reference to the situation in regard to the Nolan minimum wage bill. Now that the Treaty has been disposed of by the Senate, I called today upon Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican 'whip', and urged immediate action on the minimum wage bill.

"He explained that the appropriation bills have the right of way and that as soon as they are disposed of the Steering Committee has two measures set for consideration, the retirement bill, which is the unfinished business of the Senate, and a bill in relation to dyes, and if I will call on him in two weeks he would not only take

the matter up with Senator McCumber, Chairman of the Senate Steering Committee, but also use his best efforts as Republican 'whip' to get the minimum wage bill before the Senate for prompt action, that he has heard of no opposition to it in the Senate and feels that if any Senators were opposed to it he would have heard of such opposition, as pairs are arranged through the 'whip'.

"I feel confident that we will be able to push along with the minimum wage bill in the very near future.

"Fraternally,
"LUTHER C. STEWARD,
"President."

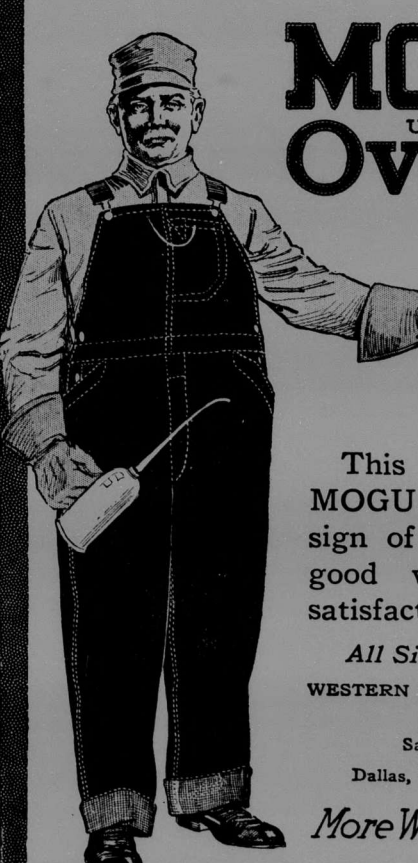
Big Social Dance and Prize Whist Party.

A big Social Dance and Prize Whist Party will be held in the Native Sons Auditorium, 430 Mason Street, on Saturday evening, April 17, 1920, all members are requested to attend and bring their friends and make our social affairs a big success. Admission will be 25 cents, including war tax. If you don't dance come up and win a whist prize.

HETCH HETCHY TUNNEL BIDS.

Hetch Hetchy bids on the cost plus fee basis are being asked for by the City Engineer through the Board of Public Works. The bids are for work on the aqueduct tunnels between Early intake and Priest portals and are being asked for as an alternate proposition. Cost plus bids are to be received April 21st. Bids on the flat basis are to be received April 22d. Within a week after the opening of the two kinds of bids the city officials will know what sort of a proposition to accept to keep the Hetch Hetchy work going, and how many million dollars' worth of bonds it will be necessary to dispose of at one time to finance a year's work.

Specifications may be called for soon at the office of the City Engineer. A deposit of \$20 will be required on each specification. A bond to insure the faithful performance of the contract has been fixed at \$100,000. Services to be rendered by the contractor comprise the organization and superintendence of construction of the aqueduct tunnels.



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This ticket, sewed on
MOGUL garments, is a
sign of durable material,
good workmanship and
satisfaction.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money

\$64,107,311.15
60,669,724.15
1,000,000.00
2,437,587.00
- 318,780.48

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif

San Francisco

Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

Mattresses
Bedding
Dishes
Silverware
Cooking Utensils
Household Articles

The Biggest Furniture House on the Pacific Coast

at Twentieth

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

James R. Sorensen
New York, N.Y.

715 MARKET STREET Above Third Street San Francisco

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

to his carton and labels not bearing the union label; filed. From a large number of unions, stating that they have bought the tickets for the Label Section dance for this Saturday night; filed.

Reports of Unions—From Organizer Sontheimer of the Cigarmakers' Union, explaining the understanding he had with the Ball Park officials, relative to union cigars being handled there and the non-union cigar advertising on their signs. Janitors report all working; donated \$100.00 and bought tickets for the dance. Gas Workers report bought tickets and will get an increase in wages. Cracker Bakers No. 125 report that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair to organized labor and that they are making a State-wide campaign against this concern whose goods are months old before they have a chance to get on the market here, whereas local goods are only a few days old; also bought tickets, and their assessment for the strike is still on. Laundry Wagon Drivers who have not attended the Section for some time will endeavor to do better. Box Makers report that they have elected a business agent temporarily to see if they can gain more members; they are paying the strike assessment, and Folger's Coffee is using non-union made boxes. Bill Posters report things good; also that the Rankin Candy Co. should have the union label on their cartons and labels. Grocery Clerks report making headway on Fillmore street; request a demand for their union button, especially at the Rotary Grocery Co. Cigarmakers report business fairly good but claim that they should have 600 cigarmakers organized instead of only 300 if the union man would demand the cigarmakers' union label. Furniture Handlers report things are good and expect a hundred per cent organization soon. Pressmen No. 24 report all working, also bought tickets. Tailors report they are still on strike, that their union shop is doing well, employing ninety people, that they will soon open a salesroom, that their manager is going to the oil fields for out-of-town trade, request a demand for their union label. Alteration and Fitters' Union report that their local is not very large on account of the members being scared, but now are taking courage and things look good for them; all of those discharged at the Emporium are working. Butchers No. 115 report that the Fair Market, Nineteenth and Mission streets, is still unfair, on account of selling Chinese meat.

Agitation and Ball Committee report that on account of Brother Bown's sickness the ball program would be very small. Moved and seconded to go through with what advertising there was; carried.

Trustees report favorably on all bills, and that they be paid.

Special Committee—Sisters Ashton and Burkett reported on their visits to unions having women members and state they met with some success, and were well received by all.

Label Agent reports that he got out the ten letters to the firms as instructed; that he was getting a letter ready for the Tailors' Union.

Nomination and Election—Brother M. E. Kirby having missed three consecutive meetings, the office of sergeant-at-arms was declared vacant. Brother Herbert Lane of Box Makers' Union was nominated. There being no opposition, the secretary cast a ballot for him, and the chair declared him elected for the balance of the term.

New Business—The following is a list of the committees for the dance: Chairman, B. A. Brundage; floor manager, G. L. Howard; assistant, Augusta Burkett; reception committee, Mary Ashton, Minnie H. Desepte, S. P. Kane and Herbert Lane; door committee, P. C. Hanson, G. J. Plato and W. G. Desepte; refreshment committee, E. G. Buehrer and T. J. Mahoney.

Good of the Section—General discussion on

union conditions relative to the union label, card and button.

Receipts—Dues, \$20.00; P. C. T., \$16.00; Ball Tickets, \$68.00.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; Labor Clarion, \$1.30; G. J. Plato, \$11.50; W. G. Desepte, \$12.10; E. G. Buehrer, \$1.35; Donaldson Printing Co., \$3.50; Brunt & Co., \$8.50; Francis-Valentine Co., \$29.25; L. B. Daggett, \$3.00; Out Door Advertiser, \$13.95.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10:50 p. m. to meet Wednesday, April 21, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

TRAINING THE SOLDIER.

To effect the return to civil life of the discharged soldier with the best result the Australian Government has devised a scheme that has many good features. A board of control has been established, and soldiers' and industrial committees created. There is one of the latter to each trade, consisting of equal numbers of employers and employees. Their work is to determine how many men should be trained for each trade, the character of the training to be given, and to assess the efficiency of the trainee after he has passed into private employment.

While training the trainee receives sustenance allowance. On reaching 40 per cent efficiency as a journeyman he is drafted into employment at the minimum wage, fixed by law for all journeymen. Of this wage the employer pays 40 per cent, while the Repatriation Department pays the other 60 per cent.

Every three months the trainee is re-assessed as to efficiency. It is estimated that a reasonably typical worker will increase in efficiency 15 per cent every three months after leaving the school of instruction, and on this basis the payment due from the employer increases, while that from the Government declines, until finally the worker is adjudged a competent tradesman, capable of earning the award rates.

This plan seems designed to place men in work in lines which they like and to which they are suited, with the least possible friction among their fellow-workers and to greater satisfaction to their employers. Modification of details that would improve our own system might profitably be incorporated in the plans of the Vocational Board and in the schemes under consideration for the training of all service men in the Regular Army.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Carl Helfenberger of Bricklayers No. 7, Joseph E. Garais of Bakers No. 24, Joseph J. Schwartz of the Musicians and Machinists, Henry Leasen of the Varnishers and Polishers; Anton Grimm of Waiters' Union No. 30.

The union label is peculiarly adapted to the nature of that factor which typifies the highest morality and controls the purchasing power of every community, to-wit, the mistress of the household.

Evil weeds in your neighbor's field will scatter seeds of evil in your own; therefore every weed pulled up in your neighbor's field is a dangerous enemy driven off from your own. Surely no one liveth or dieth to himself. All are linked together.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

MADAME PETROVA

The Distinguished Star

In a Symphony of Beauty, Color and Song

GENE GREEN, Character Delineator of Popular Ditties assisted by Beth Mayo; ETHEL CLIFTON, in "Diamond Cut Diamond," assisted by Joan Storm and Company; WILBUR MACK & CO., in "Two is Company"; MONTGOMERY & ALLEN, That Clever, Crazy, Classy Couple; BRENT HAYES, the Master of the Banjo; SAMSTED & MARION, presenting "The Bachelor's Vision"; THREE STEWART SISTERS, Dancers that Dance.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES BEDDING

on the

EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN

OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamp

Godeau Funerals

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU
41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
Telephone Market 711

Branches:
Oakland
Los Angeles
Stockton
Columbus Ave., S. F.

VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

A FULL LINE OF
MORSE'S

Vegetable and Flower

SEEDS

in Packets

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodyear and Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

GENUINE TYEE BAIT

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



**Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS**

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The stated meeting of the union for April will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, next Sunday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock. In addition to routine business, nominations of candidates for officers of the local union for the coming election in May will be made, and the meeting will also determine the number of delegates to be sent to the Albany convention of the International Typographical Union, which will be held in August. The number of delegates to be elected will undoubtedly have considerable influence on the large field of prospective candidates. The coming convention at Albany will prove one of the most interesting in the history of the International Typographical Union and the attendance of delegates will probably exceed that of any previous gathering. A large attendance at Sunday's meeting is expected.

Otto F. Bading, formerly a member of No. 21, located since 1906 at Dallas, Texas, is a candidate for delegate from that jurisdiction to the Albany convention. Bading has many friends in this city who will wish him success in the campaign.

Ed. Lowe, of the Daily News proofroom, is conducting an investigation of the attractions of several near-by summer resorts with the purpose in mind of selecting a suitable place to establish a week-end rendezvous for tired printers. He spent last Sunday at Moss Beach and reports that the scenery is all that could be wished, abalones plentiful, bathing fine, fishing unsurpassed, but that he was impressed all day long that there was something lacking—something "punk" about the place. He expects to continue his investigations, however.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette is now included in the list of non-union newspapers in this country that can be counted on the fingers of one hand. It has locked out members of the Typographical Union and is attempting to operate on a non-union basis. After a thorough investigation, H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has announced that the Gazette has broken its contract. Grouped under the American plan banner, every cheap-labor, anti-trade unionist advocate in the vicinity is encouraging the Gazette in its contract-breaking course—running true to form, as always. The Gazette has secured a small force of strike breakers, who are succeeding in the manner usual to such crews. Street gossip in Phoenix is repeating a rather expensive joke which is said to have been cooked up at the expense of the Gazette. Five "mechanics" were shipped from Los Angeles who had applied to an employment agency in answer to an ad for men to go to Phoenix. They showed up on the job and were told to sit in on the linotypes at the Gazette. "We're not printers. We're three carpenters and two barbers," was the response.

A communication has been received from Chicago Typographical Union requesting the members of No. 21 to be on the look out for struck work coming from Donnelly's or Montgomery-Ward's of that city. These firms are non-union.

D. S. White has again been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Examiner chapel, a position that he has filled for more than ten years with apparent satisfaction to the membership. Aside from his other estimable qualities, it must be admitted that the "Colonel" is "some diplomat."

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday. The affairs of the organization were found to be in excellent shape, as usual. The committee in charge of the annual entertainment and ball reported that all prelim-

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on the Pacific Coast
Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.
STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS
FOR ALL MAKES
2205 Mission St. Phone Mission 4061
Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHNSON BROTHERS
UNION SHOE SHOP
FINE SHOE REPAIRING
SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR MISSION
Opposite Labor Temple; Next to Victoria Theatre

SCHLUETER'S
Household Department Store
2762 Mission Street
Easy Terms if Desired

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost
Joost Hardware Co., Inc.
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.
3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740
Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MAKE TAYLOR'S SAMPLE HAT STORE
"YOUR HAT STORE"
Union Made Hats of the Highest Quality
and Style at prices far below the present
market price.

2363 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

"A Hat to fit your head and pocketbook."

Booths for Ladies Open All Night
TELEPHONE PARK 6822

Martin Bros. Restaurant and Oyster Grotto
Excellent Cuisine and First-Class Service at
Popular Prices. Special French Dinner on
Sundays and Holidays
3042 16th Street SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY
SOCKS DARNED

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!
2002 Mission St. 2768 Mission St.
Near 16th Street Near 24th Street

inary arrangements for the affair had been attended to and that it was confidently expected this year's effort will eclipse all previous programs. The following new members were initiated by the society: F. Wayne Baker, W. H. Carnall, W. I. Brooks, Edmond Fouchet.

FEES FOR JOBS.

A saving to California's laborers, office workers, clerks, nurses and teachers, who have been paying over half a million dollars annually to employment agents, is the object of an initiative petition now being circulated for signatures to place it on the November ballot.

The measure is entitled "An Act Regulating Fees of Private Employment Agencies." It was introduced and strongly supported in the last Legislature and passed the Assembly by a goodly margin, only to be defeated in the Senate by the pressure of the various interests involved.

The proposed law would limit the legal fee which could be charged by any job-getting agency in California to a flat rate of 10 per cent of the stipulated wage or salary for the first month of employment.

"This is a very moderate proposal," explained Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, "especially in view of the fact that the Federal Government, ever since 1898, has made it a crime to charge seamen a fee for securing them employment. What Congress expressly forbade as a crime, however, is permitted in the case of land labor. The State of Washington passed a law totally abolishing the 'land crimps,' but it was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court by a five to four vote."

"So we are merely seeking to regulate and limit the fees which may be charged. This, with the competition of the free State and Federal employment bureaus and other non-commercial bureaus, will secure the desired result. Of course, it is being bitterly opposed."

Interesting figures, gleaned from official State reports, show the extent of the employment agency business in California.

In the year ending March 31, 1919, 174 employment agencies reaped a harvest of \$582,074 from job seekers of all classes.

The figures show further that a heavier toll, in proportion to the service rendered, is levied by private job-getters upon the pay checks of school teachers than upon those of any other class of worker. It costs a male teacher an average of \$72.77 to get a position in the California schools, and a female teacher, \$40.30. This amount goes to the private or commercial teachers' agency as a fee. The gross receipts of six teachers' agencies in this State for the year ending March 31, 1919, amounted to \$61,514.62. This sum was paid entirely by applicant teachers and constituted a burden on a highly trained and talented, but poorly paid, professional class. No

wonder teachers are quitting their jobs. Job seekers in various other occupations paid the balance (\$520,560) of the vast fund collected by privately-conducted employment agencies during the year ending March 31, 1919.

Is it not high time to stop this profiteering in "fees" exacted from men and women seeking employment?

BENJAMIN J. MILLER.

The members of Local No. 508, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, have lost their present secretary and business agent, Bro. Ben. J. Miller, who this week leaves for the Hawaiian Islands, where he is to take charge of a large packing plant. During his incumbency as an officer of the union Bro. Miller enjoyed the fullest confidence and esteem of the membership for his efficient and conscientious performance of the duties entrusted to him. He is married and his family will follow shortly after he is settled in his new and responsible position.

DETROIT MUNICIPAL RAILWAY.

The proposal sponsored by Mayor James Couzens to bond the city for \$15,000,000, with which to begin the building of a municipally owned street railway system to compete with the present Detroit United Railway, carried at a recent election, according to the complete figures tabulated. The complete vote was 89,285 in favor of the bonding issue and 51,193 against. According to the charter provisions only 60 per cent of the votes cast are required to authorize a municipal bond issue.

WATCH YOUR FAUCETS.

Watch your faucets and keep down your water bill.

Water officials estimate that water just dripping from a faucet of the type most commonly used, will waste in a day 15 gallons, in a week 105 gallons, and in a year 5475 gallons. If thousands of faucets are leaking to this extent, the water waste is enormous.

All who use water—children especially—should be taught to turn the faucet off tight as soon as they are through with it.

If the faucet leaks, even when turned off tight, it should be fixed right away. It is an easy thing to fix a leaky faucet. All it needs is a new washer.

It is important to remember that the water must be turned off before the faucet is taken apart.

The nearest approach to real happiness on this earth undoubtedly comes in accomplishment, in finishing, and seeing finished a good piece of work.—Ex.

There are two times in a man's life when he should not gamble—when he can't afford it and when he can.

Committee of Arrangements for the Reception and Entertainment of the
Eminent American Author and Lecturer

MR. PETER COLLINS
on Americanization Lecture Tour

under the Auspices of
THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE

"BOLSHEVISM"

Exposition Auditorium, Civic Center. Sunday, April 18th, 1920
2 o'clock P. M. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Organ Recital

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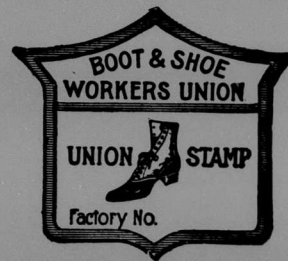
If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

39th ANNIVERSARY SALE



*Tens of Thousands of pairs of
this season's finest Shoes for Men
Women and Children at reduc-
tions which in many instances are*

HALF PRICE
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT
MONEY SAVING
OPPORTUNITY

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VOICE IN MANAGEMENT.

Secretary of War Baker has returned to Washington from an inspection of the Rock Island arsenal enthusiastic over the scheme being tried out there for solving labor troubles by means of an employees' representative committee which gives the men a voice in the management of the plant. Such satisfactory results have been obtained at Rock Island that the system will probably be instituted in other United States arsenals throughout the country. Baker, in discussing the scheme, said the committee was not a soviet and could not dictate the big policies of the arsenal. Its province is chiefly the presenting of grievances of the men to the commanding officer and deciding with him upon means for improving working conditions. As a result of the experiment, Baker said labor conditions at the arsenal are better now than at any time, particularly than what they were four years ago.

SAILORS DONATE \$3000.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has donated \$2000 to the striking shipyard and metal trades workers of the Bay district and the sum of \$1000 to the seamen of Holland, who are on strike for international wages.

"FORTY YEARS OF ACTION."

Under the title of "Forty Years of Action" the American Federation of Labor has published in pamphlet form a synopsis of the non-partisan political declarations that have been passed in the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor since 1881, when the organization was formed. The pamphlet shows that the non-partisan policy is as much a part of the trade-union movement as is every other guarantee to workers.

ALASKA FISHERMEN.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has reached an amicable settlement with the Alaska Salmon Packers for the season 1920, with an increase in wages and percentages that will average approximately 26 per cent. Officers have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Treasurer, Ed. Anderson; secretary, I. N. Hylen, patrolman, headquarters, Bror Nelson; agent, Seattle, Chas. F. Hammarin; agent, Astoria, H. M. Lorntzen; delegate to the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, to convene at Philadelphia the second Monday in January, 1921, I. N. Hylen; delegate to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I. N. Hylen.



Phone Valencia 4064

575 CASTRO STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

UNION MUSICIANS

WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER

MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

April, 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother: Co-operation is the keynote for success and it is with this thought in mind that a few suggestions are offered in this season of spring when many trades unionists are purchasing wearing apparel.

Let us make it a banner spring and year for the union label. We should see to it that all our clothing from hat to shoes bears a union label, and that the appearance of the hat should not be spoiled by a non-union hair-cut, nor the top of the shoe by a non-union stocking.

With union label clothing, nothing would be in better taste than a shirt, collar, necktie and belt bearing the union label. Your hands will appear more shapely in union labeled gloves and you will find a union clerk most courteous in supplying these articles.

When you have occasion to travel, look for the button of the Street Railway Employees and the card or button of the Chauffeur, while your traveling bag should also bear the union label. Whenever there is an occasion to carry sandwiches, see to it that the meat is obtained from a union market and that the bread is union labeled and made from union labeled flour.

When your church or lodge requires music for entertainments, see to it that union musicians are employed, and the programs, with the Allied Printing Trades label attached, should be printed on union water-marked paper.

If you enjoy the theatre or moving pictures attend only theatres where members of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators are employed.

When repairs are necessary to the house in which you live or a building in which you are interested, do everything possible to have that work done by good standing members of the building trades, and there is no good reason why your soiled linen should not be cleaned in an up-to-date union laundry.

During the evening, as you enjoy your union labeled cigar or pipe of union labeled tobacco and the clouds of smoke encircle you, and the good housewife sweeps up the accumulation of dust with a union labeled broom, you may think of a better way to be a practical union man the year 'round, and if so, you can rest assured your idea will receive early consideration by

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Dept.

LESS WAGES ARE PAID.

A report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, D. C., does not support the claim that high wages are responsible for increased living costs.

Of thirteen manufacturing industries studied, it is shown that in February of this year, compared with last January, two industries (iron and steel, with 5.9 per cent, and silk, with 2.2 per cent) show an increase in wages.

The remaining eleven industries show a decrease. The largest decrease is 10.4 per cent, in cotton manufacturing, followed by cigar manufacturing, with a 7.9 per cent decrease, and boots and shoes, with a 6.7 per cent decrease.

Despite wage decreases in cotton and shoes, retail prices of these commodities continue to advance.

FIX "FAIR" PROFIT.

The Fair Price Advisory Board of the District of Columbia has concluded that \$3.50 is a fair profit on a \$10 pair of shoes. It has been found that some dealers have been charging what is termed "exorbitant" profits and this scale has been agreed to: 35 per cent profit on ordinary grades of shoes; 40 per cent on shoes selling at over \$12, and 31 per cent on children's shoes.